

AD _____

Award Number: DAMD17-98-1-8619

TITLE: Oxidative Damage in Parkinson's Disease

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: M. Flint Beal, M.D.

CONTRACTING ORGANIZATION: Weill Medical College of Cornell University
New York, New York 10021

REPORT DATE: January 2003

TYPE OF REPORT: Final

PREPARED FOR: U.S. Army Medical Research and Materiel Command
Fort Detrick, Maryland 21702-5012

DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT: Approved for Public Release;
Distribution Unlimited

The views, opinions and/or findings contained in this report are those of the author(s) and should not be construed as an official Department of the Army position, policy or decision unless so designated by other documentation.

20040706 027

REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGEForm Approved
OMB No. 074-0188

Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 1 hour per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing this collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden to Washington Headquarters Services, Directorate for Information Operations and Reports, 1215 Jefferson Davis Highway, Suite 1204, Arlington, VA 22202-4302, and to the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (0704-0188), Washington, DC 20503.

1. AGENCY USE ONLY (Leave blank)		2. REPORT DATE January 2003	3. REPORT TYPE AND DATES COVERED Final (1 Oct 98 - 31 Dec 02)	
4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE Oxidative Damage in Parkinson's Disease			5. FUNDING NUMBERS DAMD17-98-1-8619	
6. AUTHOR(S) : M. Flint Beal, M.D.				
7. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) Weill Medical College of Cornell University New York, New York 10021 E-Mail: fbeal@med.cornell.edu			8. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER	
9. SPONSORING / MONITORING AGENCY NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) U.S. Army Medical Research and Materiel Command Fort Detrick, Maryland 21702-5012			10. SPONSORING / MONITORING AGENCY REPORT NUMBER	
11. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES				
12a. DISTRIBUTION / AVAILABILITY STATEMENT Approved for Public Release; Distribution Unlimited				12b. DISTRIBUTION CODE
13. Abstract (Maximum 200 Words) (abstract should contain no proprietary or confidential information) The overall goal of the proposal was to provide a detailed assessment of the role of oxidative damage in Parkinson's Disease (PD) postmortem brain tissue, body fluids of PD patients and in the MPTP model. There were trends towards increased oxidative damage markers in post mortem brain tissue of PD patients and a number of specific genes linked to oxidative stress were reduced in expression. There was increased lipid peroxidation in progressive supranuclear palsy brains. There were no significant alterations in 8-hydroxy-2-deoxyguanosine in the plasma of PD patients. We found that overexpression of manganese superoxide dismutase attenuated MPTP toxicity whereas its deficiency exacerbated detoxicity. Similarly, a deficiency of glutathione peroxidase exacerbated MPTP neurotoxicity. Overexpression of Bcl2 or a dominant-negative mutant of interleukin-1 converting enzymes significantly attenuated MPTP toxicity. We found increases in oxidative damage markers in the substantia nigra of MPTP treated baboons. A number of free radical spintraps as well as a selective inhibitor of neuronal nitric oxide synthase protected against MPTP neurotoxicity. In summary, our studies showed further evidence linking oxidative damage to dopaminergic neurons in the substantia nigra as well as in the MPTP model of PD.				
14. SUBJECT TERMS: oxidative damage, 8-hydroxy-2-deoxyguanosine, MPTP, superoxide dismutase, glutathione peroxidase, malondialdehyde				15. NUMBER OF PAGES 21
				16. PRICE CODE
17. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF REPORT Unclassified	18. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF THIS PAGE Unclassified	19. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF ABSTRACT Unclassified	20. LIMITATION OF ABSTRACT Unlimited	

FOREWORD

Opinions, interpretations, conclusions and recommendations are those of the author and are not necessarily endorsed by the U.S. Army.

_____ Where copyrighted material is quoted, permission has been obtained to use such material.

_____ Where material from documents designated for limited distribution is quoted, permission has been obtained to use the material.

_____ Citations of commercial organizations and trade names in this report do not constitute an official Department of Army endorsement or approval of the products or services of these organizations.

X In conducting research using animals, the investigator(s) adhered to the "Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals," prepared by the Committee on Care and use of Laboratory Animals of the Institute of Laboratory Resources, National Research Council (NIH Publication No. 86-23, Revised 1985).

X For the protection of human subjects, the investigator(s) adhered to policies of applicable Federal Law 45 CFR 46.

_____ In conducting research utilizing recombinant DNA technology, the investigator(s) adhered to current guidelines promulgated by the National Institutes of Health.

_____ In the conduct of research utilizing recombinant DNA, the investigator(s) adhered to the NIH Guidelines for research Involving Recombinant DNA Molecules.

_____ In the conduct of research involving hazardous organisms, the investigator(s) adhered to the CDC-NIH Guide for Biosafety in Microbiological and Biomedical Laboratories.

 12/3/03

PI-Signature Date

Principal Investigator: M. Flint Beal, M.D.

4. TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page #
1) Front Cover	1
2) SF298	2
3) Foreword	3
4) Table of Contents	4
5) Introduction	5
6) Body	6
7) Key Research Accomplishments	14
8) Reportable Outcomes	16
9) Conclusions	18
10) References	20
11) Appendices	21
12) Personnel	21

Principal Investigator: M. Flint Beal, M.D.

5. INTRODUCTION

The overall goal of the original proposal was to provide a detailed assessment of the role of oxidative damage in Parkinson's Disease. There were three specific aims. The first was to examine oxidative damage in postmortem brain tissue of patients with Parkinson's Disease and parkinsonian disorders. The second was to develop novel HPLC based assays for quantification of oxidative damage in body fluids of Parkinson's Disease patients and to attempt to develop new biomarkers. The third specific aim was to determine whether oxidative stress plays a key role in neuronal death, which occurs in MPTP-induced Parkinson's Disease. During the course of the grant, we made considerable progress in achieving these aims. Following initiation of the program, we unfortunately suffered the loss of one of the co-investigators, Dr. John B. Penney, Jr., who died unexpectedly on January 31st of 1999. His position was then filled by Dr. Anne B. Young, Chief of Neurology at Massachusetts General Hospital.

6. BODY

We initially carried out studies of postmortem brain tissue in patients with progressive supranuclear palsy which is a parkinsonian syndrome. We examined a well-established marker of oxidative damage to lipids in the subthalamic nucleus and cerebellum from 22 patients with progressive supranuclear palsy and 11 age-matched controls using sensitive HPLC techniques. In progressive supranuclear palsy, we found a significant increase in tissue malondialdehyde levels in subthalamic nucleus as compared to the age-matched control groups.

We also carried out studies of oxidative damage to lipids in the frontal cortex of 14 pathologically confirmed cases of PSP and 13 age-matched controls. We found significant decrease in α -ketoglutarate dehydrogenase complex, which is known to be sensitive to oxidative damage. There are also significant increases in tissue malondialdehyde levels in the superior frontal cortex of PSP samples.

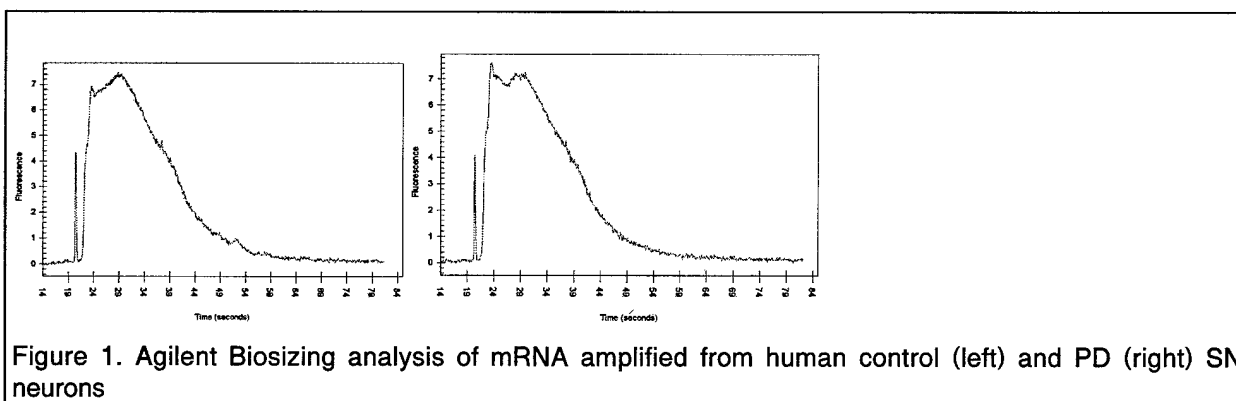
We completed a comprehensive study of the activity and localization of two essential antioxidant systems (superoxide dismutase enzymes and total glutathione) in seven brain regions of postmortem control and parkinsonian PSP brains. The most robust finding of this study was a striking increase in SOD1 activity and glutathione levels within most of the PSP brain regions examined relative to controls. The subthalamic nucleus showed a significant increase in SOD2.

We have conducted studies in which we have directly examined alterations in gene expression in dopamine neurons in human PD. It is important to recognize that the pathology of PD is complex. Not only is there a very substantial loss of dopaminergic neurons, but there is also an accompanying proliferation of glial cells. Thus, in a midbrain of advanced PD, the majority of the cells present will not be dopaminergic neurons, and many will be non-neuronal cell types. In this circumstance, a simple regional approach to gene expression, such as studying homogenates of the midbrain, will likely produce a mixed result reflecting both loss of dopaminergic neurons and increased expression of inflammatory and glial genes. In order to examine directly the regulation of gene expression in dopaminergic neurons in PD, we have employed the recently developed technology of laser capture microdissection [Emmert-Buck et al., 1996].

We have used an Arturus PixCell II, an instrument developed for studies of cancer biology, but recently applied to the central nervous system. This instrument uses an ethylene vinyl acetate film which is applied to thin tissue sections, and an infrared laser which melts the film overlying cells of interest, allowing their selective removal from the section. Using protocols which we have developed in our laboratory, we have been able to extract mRNA from small numbers (100-500) of neurons, amplify the mRNA using a T7-polymerase based method, and perform both real-time PCR analysis of mRNA abundance as well as expression array analysis.

Principal Investigator: M. Flint Beal, M.D.

We have used LCM to collect and analyze melanized dopamine neurons from the substantia nigra of PD and normal control brains. A total of eight cases have been examined so far, four PD and four controls, with comparable ages and post-mortem intervals. Prior to preparing sections for LCM, we evaluated each case for integrity of RNA. This was accomplished by extraction of RNA from a small block of tissue, and analysis using an Agilent BioAnalyzer Biosizing Analysis. This provides the equivalent of an electrophoretic analysis of RNA, but can be performed rapidly and on small quantities of tissue. Only cases exhibiting good preservation of RNA, as indicated by the presence of sharp 18 and 28S ribosomal subunit bands, were used for LCM. From each of the eight cases, we collected 500 neurons from the SNpc, and performed two rounds of T7 polymerase aRNA amplification. Biosizing Analysis was used to confirm the products of amplification (Figure 1). The amplified RNA was used to prepare cDNA, and this was subsequently labeled for hybridization to expression arrays. In these studies we have used the Research Genetics "Named Human Genes" (GF211) array, which contains cDNAs for 4325 distinct genes. Hybridized arrays were visualized using a Packard Optiquant phosphoimager, and the arrays analyzed using Research Genetics Pathways 4 software.



Principal Investigator: M. Flint Beal, M.D.

Overall the patterns of hybridization obtained from the eight different pools of human SNpc dopamine neurons were remarkably similar. (Figure 2). A parallel analysis of gene expression in a different region of human brain, the caudate, revealed a substantially different pattern of expression, demonstrating that the expression patterns were specific to SNpc dopaminergic neurons.

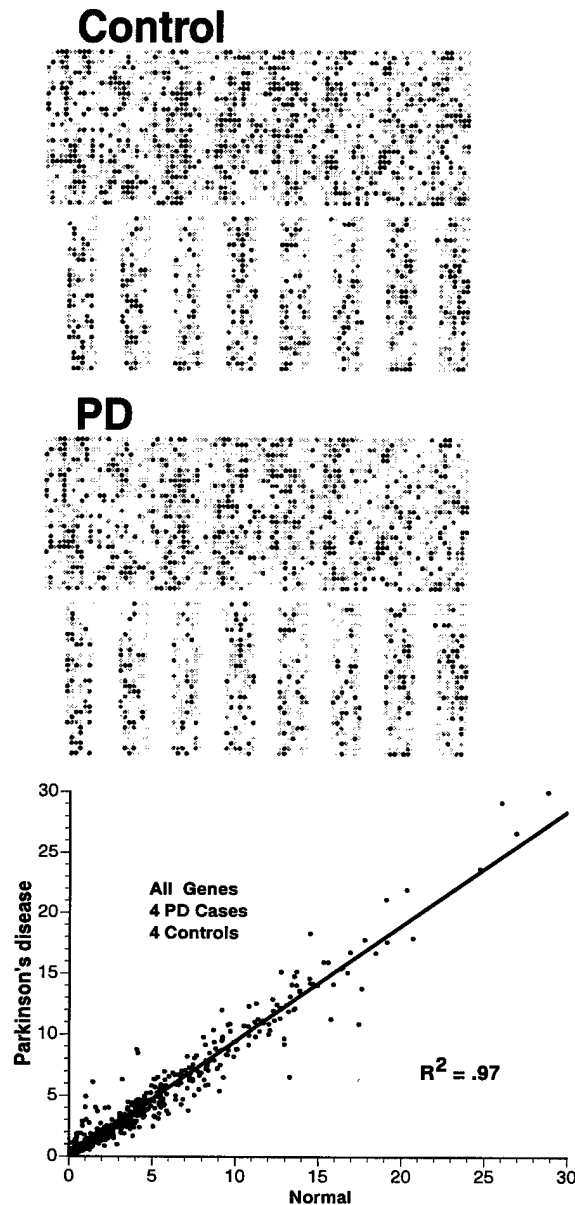


Figure 2. Array from control and PD dopamine neurons. In top panels densities indicate mean values for 4 control and 4 PD cases. Values are plotted below.

Principal Investigator: M. Flint Beal, M.D.

A group comparison between the mean hybridization intensities in the control and PD groups revealed that the great majority of genes were expressed at similar levels in the two groups (Figure 2). Using a t-statistic to screen for significant differences, we found differential expression of a total of 53 genes (Figure 3). Nineteen of these were more abundant in the controls, while 34 were more abundant in PD. A correlation between the intensity of the hybridization signals and the direction of change was apparent, with downregulation of highly expressed genes in PD.

Expression Decreased in PD						
acc	Ave CON	SD	Ave PD	SD	ratio (PD/Con)	Difference (Con-PD)
R61163	0.861	0.208	0.477	0.017	0.55	0.384
AA496879	4.271	0.888	2.588	0.454	0.61	1.683
AA281635	17.455	4.322	10.870	1.970	0.62	6.585
N90246	3.142	0.739	1.997	0.317	0.64	1.144
N66396	4.228	0.924	2.805	0.632	0.66	1.423
AA490300	7.553	1.580	5.045	0.764	0.67	2.508
T57069	4.545	0.603	3.083	0.464	0.68	1.462
H08808	0.337	0.031	0.235	0.061	0.70	0.102
R52548	8.231	0.828	5.854	0.529	0.71	2.376
AA448289	3.464	0.663	2.468	0.406	0.71	0.996
W44889	2.842	0.503	2.032	0.264	0.72	0.811
H17975	0.736	0.049	0.528	0.072	0.72	0.208
AA150687	3.173	0.448	2.300	0.207	0.73	0.873
AA463924	5.744	0.290	4.213	0.605	0.73	1.531
AA644448	3.594	0.361	2.696	0.539	0.75	0.898
AA430675	15.605	1.991	11.830	1.860	0.76	3.776
AA487034	6.431	0.366	5.008	0.843	0.78	1.422
AA490991	10.818	0.815	9.167	0.833	0.85	1.651
						collagen, type IV, alpha 5 (Alport syndrome)
						RNA-binding protein S1, serine-rich domain
						interleukin 24
						EphA1
						Collagen XI, alpha 2
						PDGFA associated protein 1
						paraoxonase 3
						ESTs
						superoxide dismutase 1, soluble (amyotrophic lateral sclerosis 1 (adult))
						D123 gene product
						RAB6A, member RAS oncogene family
						armadillo repeat gene deletes in velocardiofacial syndrome
						gamma-glutamyltransferase-like activity 1
						coagulation factor VIII-associated (intronic transcript)
						protein tyrosine phosphatase, receptor type, U
						Fanconi anemia, complementation group G
						transforming growth factor, beta receptor II (70-80kD)
						heterogeneous nuclear ribonucleoprotein F

Expression Increased in PD						
acc	Ave CON	SD	Ave PD	SD	ratio (PD/Con)	Difference (Con-PD)
AA453742	0.130	0.067	0.307	0.083	2.37	-0.177
AA778663	0.178	0.100	0.397	0.093	2.23	-0.219
N53449	0.215	0.085	0.476	0.163	2.22	-0.262
AA453816	0.220	0.064	0.473	0.113	2.15	-0.254
R55130	0.109	0.040	0.233	0.073	2.14	-0.124
W88566	0.187	0.078	0.371	0.058	1.98	-0.183
H07880	0.134	0.045	0.261	0.079	1.96	-0.128
AA447797	0.138	0.059	0.270	0.082	1.95	-0.131
N59426	0.184	0.048	0.358	0.077	1.94	-0.174
N45318	0.139	0.053	0.267	0.051	1.92	-0.128
AA193116	0.270	0.141	0.511	0.059	1.89	-0.241
AA677687	0.113	0.046	0.213	0.050	1.88	-0.100
W84789	0.114	0.048	0.214	0.045	1.87	-0.100
R45428	0.161	0.035	0.294	0.086	1.83	-0.133
AA455303	0.161	0.072	0.298	0.059	1.79	-0.127
H27564	0.276	0.032	0.488	0.101	1.77	-0.212
AA425217	0.232	0.073	0.403	0.081	1.74	-0.171
R17765	0.128	0.038	0.221	0.060	1.73	-0.093
AA412470	0.133	0.055	0.230	0.046	1.73	-0.097
AA718910	0.255	0.056	0.434	0.101	1.70	-0.179
W72473	0.196	0.078	0.328	0.010	1.67	-0.132
AA677517	0.179	0.063	0.294	0.016	1.64	-0.115
T50139	0.217	0.034	0.338	0.080	1.56	-0.121
T47230	0.257	0.018	0.393	0.043	1.53	-0.136
AA873564	0.283	0.044	0.431	0.096	1.52	-0.148
T52362	0.178	0.041	0.254	0.047	1.43	-0.077
AA682337	0.262	0.051	0.372	0.065	1.42	-0.110
AA453789	0.981	0.202	1.376	0.247	1.40	-0.396
W73810	0.214	0.051	0.298	0.040	1.39	-0.084
N62866	0.276	0.025	0.378	0.045	1.37	-0.103
AA284669	0.221	0.031	0.296	0.044	1.34	-0.075
R23261	0.287	0.061	0.383	0.045	1.33	-0.096
AA496997	0.208	0.032	0.264	0.025	1.27	-0.056
AA196000	0.447	0.043	0.555	0.051	1.24	-0.107
						solute carrier family 1 (glial high affinity glutamate transporter), member 3
						tumor necrosis factor (ligand) superfamily, member 9
						RAD52 (S. cerevisiae) homolog
						folate receptor 2 (fetal)
						5-hydroxytryptamine (serotonin) receptor 2A
						v-rat murine sarcoma viral oncogene homolog B1
						chaperonin containing TCP1, subunit 6A (zeta 1)
						plasminogen activator, tissue
						TIA1 cytotoxic granule-associated RNA-binding protein-like 1
						phosphoglycerate mutase 2 (muscle)
						glycerol-3-phosphate dehydrogenase 1 (soluble)
						complement component 4-binding protein, beta
						pregnancy-associated plasma protein A
						DnaJ (Hsp40) homolog, subfamily A, member 1
						growth factor, erv1 (S. cerevisiae)-like (augmenter of liver regeneration)
						DEAD/H (Asp-Glu-Ala-Asp/His) box polypeptide 5 (RNA helicase, 68kD)
						cadherin 3, type 1, P-cadherin (placental)
						biotinidase
						EST
						MAD1 (mitotic arrest deficient, yeast, homolog)-like 1
						phosphoinositide-3-kinase, catalytic, alpha polypeptide
						polypyrimidine tract binding protein (heterogeneous nuclear ribonucleoprotein I)
						Proline and glutamic acid rich nuclear protein (PELP1)
						similar to human zinc finger protein U69645
						transducin-like enhancer of split 2, homolog of Drosophila E(sp1)
						chloride channel, nucleotide-sensitive, 1A
						vav 2 oncogene
						PTK7 protein tyrosine kinase 7
						epithelial membrane protein 3
						amvioid beta (A4) precursor-like protein 1
						plasminogen activator, urokinase
						Not56 (D. melanogaster)-like protein
						lamin A/C
						actinin, alpha 3

Figure 3. Genes differentially expressed in PD vs control dopamine neurons.

Principal Investigator: M. Flint Beal, M.D.

Some of the genes revealed by this approach to be differentially regulated have previously been implicated in the pathobiology of PD, while others are novel. Interestingly, 3 potentially protective enzymes (paraoxonase 3, superoxide dismutase 1, and gamma-glutamyltransferase) were among the downregulated genes, whereas Hsp40 (HDJ1) and TNF were upregulated. Our results show that paraoxonase 3 mRNA is reduced by almost 30% in remaining neurons in PD substantia nigra pars compacta. Paraoxonase 3 is an arylesterase that hydrolyzes organophosphates such as pesticides, with activity similar to paraoxonase 1. Recent studies have shown that paraoxonases play a major role in the detoxication of organophosphate (OP) compounds processed through the P450/PON1 pathway. Because of the significance of organophosphates in idiopathic Parkinson disease a number of reports have tried (not always successfully) to link particular paraoxonases genotypes to PD [Akhmedova et al., 2001; Carmine et al., 2002; Taylor et al., 2000].

Another factor that has been previously linked to PD is glutathione. Several studies show decreased levels of glutathione (GSH) in PD and other oxidative stress-related neurodegenerative diseases [Perry et al., 1982; Riederer et al., 1989]. Our preliminary data shows that γ -glutamyltransferase (also called γ -glutamyltranspeptidase) is downregulated in PD. This enzyme is responsible for the conversion of GSH to glutamate. A by-product of this reaction is cysteinylglycine which is recycled in the GSH synthesis loop by two enzymes, a dipeptidase and glutathione synthase. The reduction in the mRNA for this enzyme that we observe may be a reflection in the reduction of the GSH itself or it could be responsible for a reduced GSH synthesis due to a reduction in the substrate for the GSH synthetase.

Superoxide dismutase 1 (SOD1) has been shown to be protective of neurons exposed to 6-hydroxydopamine in animal models of PD. In our study mRNA for SOD1 was significantly decreased in PD nigra dopaminergic neurons. Interestingly, studies of blood antioxidant profiles of living PD patients show increased SOD1 activity [Illic et al., 1999; Serra et al., 2001]. In a previous study of PSP, a parkinsonian disorder, we observed a similar phenomenon: SOD1 activity was increased in the brain overall, but this was the result of both a decrease in neuronal SOD and an increase in glial SOD [Cantuti-Castelvetri et al., 2002].

Our data also shows upregulation of Hsp40 (HDJ1). This chaperone colocalizes to α -synuclein containing inclusions in LB neuropathological tissue [McLean et al., 2002] and is upregulated in DLB. Even more striking, in a screen in drosophila of more than 7000 P-element insertions, the homolog of Hsp40 was one of only 2 proteins identified which suppress polyglutamine toxicity (the other was also a chaperone, dTRP2) [Kazemi-Esfarjani et al., 2000].

Principal Investigator: M. Flint Beal, M.D.

We measured 8-hydroxy-2-deoxyguanosine and 3-nitrotyrosine concentrations in the substantia nigra of PD brains. There was great variability, which precluded our ability to

observe any significant changes. More recently, we obtained further parkinsonian tissue from the German Brain Bank and examined matrix metalloproteases in this tissue. Matrix metalloproteases are known to be induced by oxidative damage such as that produced by nitric oxide, reactive oxygen species and metabolites of the arachadonic pathway. In the postmortem brain tissue of 10 PD cases as compared to 10 control cases, there were no alterations in MMP-9 expression. There were reduced MMP-2 levels in PD cases as compared to age-matched controls and increases in TIMP-1, the endogenous tissue inhibitor of MMPs. Taken together, these alterations of MMPs and TIMPs suggest that MMP/TIMP dysregulation may play a role in the pathogenesis of PD.

The second objective was to develop novel HPLC based assays for quantification of products of oxidative damage in human plasma samples, and to determine whether these biomarkers are altered in patients with Parkinson's Disease. We developed a novel column-switching assay to measure 8-hydroxy-2-deoxyguanosine concentrations in a large number of biological matrices. This was an HPLC electrochemical column-switching technique based on a unique selectivity of carbon columns that enables them to selectively concentrate 8-hydroxy-2-deoxyguanosine. We also established an assay for nitro-gamma-tocopherol as well as coenzyme Q10 for measurements in plasma.

These studies were completed. We examined 25 patients with idiopathic Parkinson's Disease meeting well-defined clinical criteria and 20 control subjects. The concentrations of OH⁸dG were 26.1 +/- 3.1 ng/ml in PD subjects and 25.4 +/- 2.4 ng/ml in control subjects. In addition, we carried out studies of coenzyme Q10 levels and nitro-gamma-tocopherol in patients who participated in a clinical trial examining the effects of coenzyme Q10 administration as a neuroprotective agent in PD. We found that oral supplementation with coenzyme Q10, produced dose-dependent increases in coenzyme Q10 levels from a mean of 0.82 +/- .24 to 1.78 +/- .19 at a dose of 300 mg daily to 2.12 +/- .13 at 600 mg per day and 3.94 +/- .24 at 1200 mg per day. The baseline values were not significantly different from those seen in controls. There were no alterations in gamma-nitro-tocopherol values in the PD patients, as compared to controls at baseline or following coenzyme Q10 supplementation.

A major part of our proposal was to examine oxidative damage and whether it played a role in the pathogenesis of the MPTP model of Parkinson's Disease. We carried out a number of studies, which examined MPTP neurotoxicity in transgenic mice as well as the effects of a number of therapeutic interventions. We initially studied mice that overexpress manganese superoxide dismutase by approximately 50% in brain homogenates. We found that MPTP toxicity was significantly attenuated in these mice. A significant increase in 3-nitrotyrosine levels was seen in littermate controls that was not observed in the transgenic mice overexpressing manganese SOD. We examined

Principal Investigator: M. Flint Beal, M.D.

MPTP toxicity in mice which overexpressed the antiapoptotic protein bcl2. Bcl2 is one of the primary proteins, which inhibits apoptotic cell death and it has also been demonstrated to exert antioxidant effects *in vitro*. We found that bcl2 overexpressing mice had significant reductions of dopaminergic neurotoxicity following administration of MPTP on either an acute or chronic dosing regimen. Bcl2 also blocked MPP⁺ induced activation of caspases and MPTP induced increases in 3-nitrotyrosine levels.

We also examined the effects of MPTP in mice with a dominant-negative mutant interleukin-1 converting enzyme. We showed that these mice are highly resistant to MPTP toxicity. There was also protection against MPTP induced depletion of tyrosine hydroxylase immunoreactive neurons.

We examined whether there was evidence of increased oxidative damage in the substantia nigra of baboons following administration of MPTP. We found that there was a significant increase in 3-nitrotyrosine immunostaining of substantia nigra dopaminergic neurons that was markedly attenuated by administration of a neuronal nitric oxide synthase inhibitor. We also found that there was an increase in α -synuclein staining in the substantia nigra neurons of these primates. This was the first evidence to show a direct linkage between oxidative damage and deposition of α -synuclein a major component of Lewy bodies found in PD.

We examined whether a number of novel free radical spintraps can inhibit MPTP neurotoxicity. Treatment with cyclic nitron free radical spintrap MDL 101-002 significantly attenuated MPTP dopaminergic neurotoxicity as well as increases in 3-nitrotyrosine concentrations. We also examined the effects of a novel neuronal nitric oxide synthase inhibitor, AR17338. This nNOS inhibitor exhibited dose-dependent protection against MPTP induced dopaminergic neurotoxicity. We also examined the effects of creatine on MPTP neurotoxicity. We found that oral supplementation with creatine, which can buffer against ATP depletion produce significant protection against MPTP induced dopamine depletions in mice and also protect against loss of nissl and tyrosine hydroxylase stained neurons.

We carried out studies of MPTP toxicity in mice which have a deficiency in cellular glutathione peroxidase. We found that glutathione peroxidase knock-out mice show significant increases and hydroxyl radical generation following administration of the mitochondrial toxin, malonate. Administration of MPTP resulted in significantly greater depletions of dopamine, DOPAC and HVA in the glutathione peroxidase knock-out mice as compared to those seen in wild-type control mice. We also examined the effects of MPTP in mice, which have a 50% deficiency in manganese superoxide dismutase, which is the major free radical scavenging enzyme within mitochondria. These mice showed a significant increase in vulnerability to dopamine depletion following administration of MPTP. There was also a significantly greater reduction in dopaminergic neurons in the substantia nigra of these mice.

Principal Investigator: M. Flint Beal, M.D.

In summary, our studies have provided further evidence for oxidative damage as playing a critical role in PD pathogenesis. We found evidence of increased oxidative damage in postmortem brain tissue of both PD subjects as well as from patients suffering from the related disorder PSP. We did not find increased OH⁸dG or nitro-gamma-tocopherol levels in plasma of PD patients suggesting that the oxidative damage in the brain is not reflected in plasma, or that its contribution to over all oxidative damage markers in plasma is insufficient to significantly alter them. We carried out a large number of studies of various transgenic mouse models which have alteration in free radical scavenging enzyme or in antiapoptotic proteins. These studies consistently show that increases in free radical scavenging enzymes were protective whereas reductions exacerbated MPTP neurotoxicity.

Principal Investigator: M. Flint Beal, M.D.

7. KEY RESEARCH ACCOMPLISHMENTS

1. The finding of increased oxidative damage to lipids in the subthalamic nucleus in cerebellum from 22 patients with progressive supranuclear palsy as compared to 11 age-matched controls. This was a significant increase in tissue malondialdehyde levels as measured by a specific and sensitive HPLC procedure.
2. The finding of increased oxidative damage to lipids in the frontal cortex of 14 pathologically confirmed patients with progressive supranuclear palsy as compared to 13 age-matched controls.
3. The finding of a significant decrease in α -ketoglutarate dehydrogenase complex in the frontal cortex of patients with progressive supranuclear palsy.
4. The finding of a robust increase in SOD-1 activity and glutathione levels within most of the PSP brain regions as compared to controls.
5. The finding of a significant increase in manganese superoxide dismutase activity in the subthalamic nucleus of PSP patients.
6. The development of methods to laser capture individual dopaminergic neurons in PD. This has then been utilized to extract mRNA from small numbers (100-500 neurons) and to the amplify the mRNA using real time PCR analysis of mRNA abundance as well as expression array analysis.
7. A detailed analysis of gene expression patterns in substantia nigra dopaminergic neurons in PD as compared to controls. A differential expression of 53 genes was observed.
8. A finding that several genes involved in metabolism or oxidative stress responses are altered in PD substantia nigra pars compacta. Paraoxonase-3 was down regulated, as was superoxide dismutase 1, and gammaglutamyl transferase whereas HSP40 and TNF were upregulated.
9. The finding of trends towards increased 8-hydroxy-2-deoxyguanosine and 3-nitrotyrosine concentrations in substantia nigra PD brains, however, we were unable to find significant alterations.
10. The finding of reduced activity of MMP-2 in PD cases as compared to age-matched controls and increases in TIMP-1, the endogenous tissue inhibitor of MMPs. These findings may be a consequence of oxidative stress.
11. The finding that there are no alterations in concentrations of 8-hydroxy-2-deoxyguanosine in plasma of PD subjects as compared to normal controls.
12. The findings of dose-dependent increases in coenzyme Q10 following oral administration, yet no alterations in gamma-nitrotocopherol levels.
13. The finding that mice, which overexpress manganese superoxide dismutase show significant attenuation of MPTP neurotoxicity. Increases in 3-nitrotyrosine seen in littermate controls were not observed in mice overexpressing manganese SOD.
14. The finding that mice that overexpress the antiapoptotic protein Bcl2, which also reduces oxidative stress, are resistant to either acute or chronic administration of MPTP.
15. The finding that mice with a dominant-negative mutant of interleukin-1 converting enzyme are resistant to MPTP toxicity and show sparing of tyrosine hydroxylase immunoreactive neurons.
16. The finding that MPTP administration to baboons results in increased 3-nitrotyrosine immunostaining of substantia nigra dopaminergic neurons consistent with involvement of peroxynitrite.

Principal Investigator: M. Flint Beal, M.D.

17. The finding that following administration of MPTP to baboons there is an increase in α -synuclein staining in the substantia nigra pars compacta.
18. The finding that novel free radical spintraps can inhibit MPTP neurotoxicity. Specifically, we found that the spintrap MDL101-002 significantly attenuated MPTP neurotoxicity as well as increases in 3-nitrotyrosine concentrations.
19. The finding that a novel highly specific neuronal nitric oxide synthase inhibitor dose-dependently protected against MPTP induced neurotoxicity.
20. The finding that oral administration of creatine and cyclocreatine produce significant protection against MPTP neurotoxicity.
21. The finding that MPTP toxicity is exacerbated in mice with a knockout of glutathione peroxidase. We found that these mice showed increases in hydroxyl radical generation in significantly greater depletions of dopamine and tyrosine hydroxylase neurons following administration of MPTP.
22. The finding that mice, which have a 50% deficiency in manganese superoxide dismutase, show increased vulnerability to both dopamine depletions as well as loss of tyrosine hydroxylase neurons following administration of MPTP.

Principal Investigator: M. Flint Beal, M.D.

8. REPORTABLE OUTCOMES

Bogdanov MB, Beal MF, McCabe DR, Griffin RM, Matson WR. A carbon column based LCEC approach to routine 8-hydroxy-2'-deoxyguanosine measurements in urine and other biological matrices. A one-year evaluation of methods. *Free Radic. Med. Biol.* 1999;647-666.

Matthews RT, Klivenyi P, Mueller G, Yang L, Wermer M, Thomas CE, Beal MF. Novel free radical spin traps protect against malonate and MPTP neurotoxicity. *Exp. Neurol.* 1999; 157:120-126.

Mecocci P, Fano G, Fulle S, MacGarvey U, Shinobu L, Polidori MC, Cherubini A, Vecchiet J, Senin U, Beal MF. Age dependent increases in oxidative damage to DNA, lipids and proteins in human skeletal muscle. *Free Radic. Biol. Med.* 1999; 26:303-308.

Klivenyi P, Andreassen O, Ferrante RJ, Mueller G, Lancelot E, Bogdanov M, Andersen JK, Jiang D, Beal MF. Mice deficient in cellular glutathione peroxidase show increased vulnerability to malonate, 3-nitropropionic acid and MPTP. *J. Neurosci.* 2000; 20: 1-7.

Klivenyi P, Andreassen O, Ferrante RJ, Mueller G, Lancelot E, Bogdanov M, Andersen JK, Jiang D, Beal MF. Mice deficient in cellular glutathione peroxidase show increased vulnerability to malonate, 3-nitropropionic acid and MPTP. *J. Neurosci.* 2000; 20: 1-7.

Klivenyi P, Andreassen OA, Ferrante RJ, Lancelot E, Reif D, Beal MF. Inhibition of neuronal nitric oxide synthase protects against MPTP toxicity. *Neuroreport* 2000;11:1265-1268.

Simon DK, Mayeux R, Marder K, Kowall NW, Beal MF, Johns DR. Mitochondrial DNA mutations in complex I and tRNA genes in Parkinson's Disease. *Neurology* 2000;54:703-709.

Andreassen OA, Ferrante RJ, Dedeoglu A, Albers DW, Klivenyi P, Carlson E J, Epstein CJ, Beal MF. Mice with a partial deficiency of manganese superoxide dismutase show increased vulnerability to the mitochondrial toxins malonate, 3-nitropropionic acid, and MPTP. *Exp. Neurol* 2001; 167: 189-195.

Albers DS, Swerdlow RH, Manfredi G, Gajewski C, Yang L, Parker Jr WD, Beal MF. Further evidence for mitochondrial dysfunction in progressive supranuclear palsy. *Exp. Neurol.* 2001;168:196 - 198.

Principal Investigator: M. Flint Beal, M.D.

Park LC, Albers DS, Xu H, Lindsay JG, Beal MF, Gibson GE. Mitochondrial impairment in the cerebellum of the patients with Progressive Supranuclear Palsy. *J. Neurosci Res* 2001; 66:1028-1034

Beal, MF. Coenzyme Q10 as a possible novel treatment for neurodegenerative diseases. *Free Radical Res* 2002;36: 455 – 460

Cantuti-Castelvetri I, Keller-McGandy CE, Albers DS, Beal MF, Vonsattel JP, Standaert DG, Augood SJ. Expression and activity of antioxidants in the brain in progressive supranuclear palsy. *Brain Res*, 2002; 930: 170-181

Beal MF. Oxidatively modified proteins in aging and disease. *Free Rad Biol Med* 2002; 32:797-803.

Chirichigno JW, Manfredi G, Beal MF, Albers DS. Stress induced mitochondrial depolarization and oxidative damage in PSP cybrids. *Brain Res* 2002; 951:31-35

Lorenzl S, Albers DS, Narr S, Chirichigno J, Beal MF. Expression of MMP-2, MMP-9 and MMP-1 and their endogenous counterregulators TIMP-1 and TIMP-2 in postmortem brain tissue of Parkinson's Disease. *Exp Neurol* 2002, in press.

Cantuti-Castelvetri I, Augood SJ, Korley JN, Keller-McGandy CE, Standaert DG. Differential gene expression in dopaminergic neurons isolated from postmortem human Parkinson's Disease brain. *Soc Neurosci*, 2002.

9. CONCLUSIONS

We carried out a large number of studies, which directly addressed the role of oxidative damage in PD as well as other parkinsonian disorders. We found trends towards increases in 3-nitrotyrosine and 8-hydroxy-2-deoxyguanosine in PD substantia nigra however there was too much variability for these changes to become significant. We did establish increased lipid peroxidation in the parkinsonian syndrome progressive supranuclear palsy. We were able to demonstrate increased malondialdehyde concentrations in the subthalamic nucleus, frontal cortex and cerebellum. We also found increased immunostaining for SOD1 and SOD2 in the subthalamic nucleus. There is also an increase in glutathione levels, which may be compensatory for oxidative stress. We directly examined gene-altered expression in dopaminergic neurons of human PD. We found that there were reductions in 3 potentially protective enzymes. These are paraoxonase-3, superoxide dismutase 1 and gamma-glutamyl transferase. Gamma-glutamyl transferase is responsible for the conversion of glutathione to glutamate. A by-product this reaction cystinylglycine which is then recycled in glutathione synthesis loop. A reduction in the messenger RNA for this enzyme may therefore be due to a reduction in glutathione itself. Previous studies have documented reductions in glutathione and the substantia nigra of PD patients. It is plausible that this could contribute to increased vulnerability to oxidative stress.

We measured 8-hydroxy-2-deoxyguanosine concentrations in plasma of PD patients using a highly specific and novel column switching technique with electrochemical detection. We found no significant alterations in the PD plasma, suggesting that oxidative damage is not reflected in plasma of PD patients. We observed alterations in matrix metalloproteases in the substantia nigra of postmortem tissue suggesting that alterations and dysregulation of matrix metalloproteases may play a role in PD pathogenesis.

We carried out extensive studies documenting the important role of oxidative stress in the MPTP model of PD. We demonstrated that a number of alterations in antioxidant enzymes significantly either attenuate or exacerbate MPTP toxicity. Specifically we found that overexpression of manganese superoxide dismutase attenuated MPTP toxicity whereas its deficiency exacerbated the toxicity. Similarly a deficiency of glutathione peroxidase exacerbated MPTP neurotoxicity. We found that overexpression of Bcl2 or of a dominant negative mutant of interleukin-1 converting enzyme both significantly attenuated MPTP neurotoxicity. We demonstrated that there are increases in oxidative damage markers in the substantia nigra of MPTP treated baboons as well as increases in α -synuclein staining. Lastly we found that a number of novel free radical spin traps as well as a selective inhibitor of neuronal nitric oxide synthase protect against MPTP neurotoxicity.

Principal Investigator: M. Flint Beal, M.D.

In summary, our studies have provided further evidence for oxidative damage both in PD post mortem substantia nigra as well as in the related parkinsonian syndrome progressive super nuclear palsy. We did not find alterations in plasma of PD patients when we measured 8-hydroxy-2-deoxyguanosine concentrations. We documented a large number of studies, which clearly implicate oxidative stress in the pathogenesis of MPTP neurotoxicity.

Principal Investigator: M. Flint Beal, M.D.

10. REFERENCES

- Akhmedova SN., Yakimovsky AK., Schwartz EI. (2001) Paraoxonase 1met—Leu 54 polymorphism is associated with Parkinson's Disease. *J Neurol Sci* **184**; 179-182
- Cantuti-Castelvetri I., Keller-McGandy CE., Albers DS., Beal MF., Vonsattel JP., Standaert DG., Augood SJ. (2002) Expression and activity of antioxidants in the brain in progressive supranuclear palsy. *Brain Res* **930**; 170-181
- Carmin A., Buervenich S., Sydow O., Anvret M., Olson L. (2002) Further evidence for an association of the Paraoxonase 1 (PON) 1 Met-54 allele with Parkinson's Disease. *Mov Disord* **17**; 764-766
- Emmert-Buck MR., Bonner RF., Smith PD., Chuaqui RF., Zhuang Z., Goldstein SR., Weiss RA., Liotta LA. (1996) Laser capture microdissection. *Science* **274**; 998-1001
- Ilic TV., Jovanovic M., Jovicic A., Tomovic M. (1999) Oxidative stress indicators are elevated in de novo Parkinson's Disease patients. *Funct Neurol* **14**; 141-147
- Kazemi-Esfarjani P., Benzer S. (2000) Genetic suppression of polyglutamine toxicity in *Drosophila*. *Science* **287**; 1837-1840.
- Matthews, R.T., Ferrante, R. J., Klivenyi, P., Yang, L., Klein, A.M., Mueller, G., Kaddurah-Daouk, R., Beal, M.F. (1999) Creatine and cyclocreatine attenuate MPTP neurotoxicity. *Exp Neurol* **157**; 142-149.
- Serra JA., Dominguez RO., de Lustig ES., Guareschi EM., Famulari AL., Bartolome EL., Marschoff ER. (2001) Parkinson's Disease is associated with oxidative stress: comparison of peripheral antioxidant profiles in living Parkinson's, Alzheimer's and vascular dementia patients. *J Neural Transm* **108**; 1135-1148
- Taylor MC., Le Couteur DG., Mellick GD., Board PG. (2000) Paraoxonase polymorphisms, pesticide exposure and Parkinson's Disease in a Caucasian population. *J Neural Transm* **107**; 979-983.

Principal Investigator: M. Flint Beal, M.D.

11. APPENDICES

12. PERSONNEL

David Albers
Jason Chirichigno
Misha Bogdanov
Lichuan Yang
David Standaert
Sarah Augood